

What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating hyperlipidemia in a  
5 mammal, said method comprises a step of administering  
to said mammal an effective amount of an RAR  
antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist.

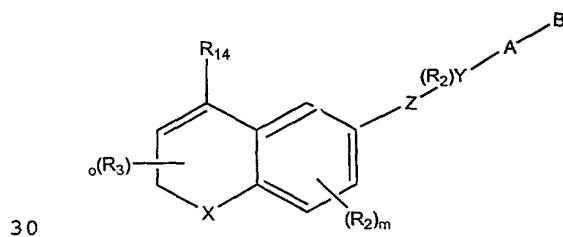
2. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR is  
10 selected from the group consisting of RAR $\alpha$ , RAR $\beta$ , and  
RAR $\gamma$ .

3. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR  
antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist is effective to  
15 lower the level of circulating lipid in a mammal,  
including a human being.

4. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR  
antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist is effective to  
20 lower the level of circulating triglyceride in a  
mammal, including a human being.

5. A method of claim 1 wherein the step of  
administering said RAR antagonist or an RAR inverse  
25 agonist further prevents myocardial infarction.

6. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR  
antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical  
structure:



wherein X is S, O, NR' where R' is H or alkyl of 1  
to 6 carbons, or

X is [C(R<sub>1</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>n</sub> where R<sub>1</sub> is independently H or alkyl

of 1 to 6 carbons, and n is an integer between, and including, 0 and 2, and;

R<sub>2</sub> is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I, CF<sub>3</sub>, fluoro substituted alkyl of 5 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons, or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons, and;

R<sub>3</sub> is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons or F, and;

m is an integer having the value of 0 - 3, and;

10 o is an integer having the value of 0 - 3, and;

Z is -C≡C-,

-N=N-,

-N=CR<sub>1</sub>-,

-CR<sub>1</sub>=N,

15 -(CR<sub>1</sub>=CR<sub>1</sub>)<sub>n'</sub>- where n' is an integer having the value 0 - 5,

-CO-NR<sub>1</sub>-,

-CS-NR<sub>1</sub>-,

-NR<sub>1</sub>-CO,

20 -NR<sub>1</sub>-CS,

-COO-,

-OCO-;

-CSO-;

-OCS-;

25 Y is a phenyl or naphthyl group, or heteroaryl selected from a group consisting of pyridyl, thieryl, furyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl and pyrazolyl, said phenyl and heteroaryl groups being optionally substituted with one 30 or two R<sub>2</sub> groups, or

when Z is -(CR<sub>1</sub>=CR<sub>1</sub>)<sub>n'</sub>- and n' is 3, 4 or 5 then Y represents a direct valence bond between said (CR<sub>2</sub>=CR<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n'</sub> group and B;

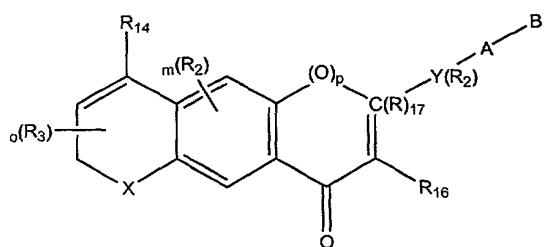
35 A is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub> where q is 0-5, lower branched chain alkyl having 3-6 carbons, cycloalkyl having 3-6 carbons, alkenyl having 2-6 carbons and 1 or 2 double bonds, alkynyl having 2-6 carbons and 1 or 2 triple bonds;

B is hydrogen, COOH or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, COOR<sub>8</sub>, CONR<sub>9</sub>R<sub>10</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sub>11</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>OCOR<sub>11</sub>, CHO, CH(OR<sub>12</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CHOR<sub>13</sub>O, -COR<sub>7</sub>, CR<sub>7</sub>(OR<sub>12</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CR<sub>7</sub>OR<sub>13</sub>O, or tri-lower alkylsilyl, where R<sub>7</sub> is an alkyl, cycloalkyl or alkenyl group containing 1 to 5 carbons, R<sub>8</sub> is an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons or trimethylsilylalkyl where the alkyl group has 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5 to 10 carbons, or R<sub>8</sub> is phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>9</sub> and R<sub>10</sub> independently are hydrogen, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5-10 carbons, or phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>11</sub> is lower alkyl, phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>12</sub> is lower alkyl, and R<sub>13</sub> is divalent alkyl radical of 2-5 carbons, and

15 R<sub>14</sub> is (R<sub>15</sub>)<sub>r</sub>-phenyl, (R<sub>15</sub>)<sub>r</sub>-naphthyl, or (R<sub>15</sub>)<sub>r</sub>-heteroaryl where the heteroaryl group has 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, r is an integer having the values of 0 - 5, and R<sub>15</sub> is independently H, F, Cl, Br, I, NO<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>8</sub>)COR<sub>8</sub>, NR<sub>8</sub>CON(R<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, OH, OCOR<sub>8</sub>, OR<sub>8</sub>, CN, an alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, fluoro substituted alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, an alkenyl group having 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 double bonds, alkynyl group having 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 triple bonds, or a trialkylsilyl or trialkylsilyloxy group where the alkyl groups independently have 1 to 6 carbons.

20 25

7. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



wherein X is S, O, NR' where R' is H or alkyl of 1

to 6 carbons, or

X is  $[C(R_1)_2]_n$  where  $R_1$  is independently H or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and n is an integer between, and including, 0 and 2, and;

5  $R_2$  is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I,  $CF_3$ , fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons, or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons, and;

10  $R_3$  is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons or F, and;

m is an integer having the value of 0, 1, 2, or 3, and;

o is an integer having the value of 0, 1, 2, or 3, and;

15 Y is a phenyl or naphthyl group, or heteroaryl selected from a group consisting of pyridyl, thiienyl, furyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl and pyrrazolyl, said phenyl and heteroaryl groups being optionally substituted with one 20 or two  $R_2$  groups, and;

25 A is  $(CH_2)_q$  where q is 0-5, lower branched chain alkyl having 3-6 carbons, cycloalkyl having 3-6 carbons, alkenyl having 2-6 carbons and 1 or 2 double bonds, alkynyl having 2-6 carbons and 1 or 2 triple bonds, and;

30 B is hydrogen, COOH or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  $COOR_8$ ,  $CONR_9R_{10}$ ,  $-CH_2OH$ ,  $CH_2OR_{11}$ ,  $CH_2OCOR_{11}$ , CHO,  $CH(OR_{12})_2$ ,  $CHOR_{13}O$ ,  $-COR_7$ ,  $CR_7(OR_{12})_2$ ,  $CR_7OR_{13}O$ , or tri-lower alkylsilyl, where  $R_7$  is an alkyl, cycloalkyl or alkenyl group containing 1 to 5 carbons, 35  $R_8$  is an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons or trimethylsilylalkyl where the alkyl group has 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5 to 10 carbons, or  $R_8$  is phenyl or lower alkylphenyl,  $R_9$  and  $R_{10}$  independently are hydrogen, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5-10 carbons, or phenyl or lower alkylphenyl,  $R_{11}$  is lower alkyl, phenyl or lower alkylphenyl,  $R_{12}$  is lower alkyl, and  $R_{13}$  is divalent alkyl radical of 2-5 carbons, and;

5       $R_{14}$  is  $(R_{15})_r$ -phenyl,  $(R_{15})_r$ -naphthyl, or  $(R_{15})_r$ -heteroaryl where the heteroaryl group has 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, r is an integer having the values of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, and;

10      $R_{15}$  is independently H, F, Cl, Br, I,  $NO_2$ ,  $N(R_8)_2$ ,  $N(R_8)COR_8$ ,  $NR_8CON(R_8)_2$ , OH,  $OCOR_8$ ,  $OR_8$ , CN, an alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, fluoro substituted alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, an alkenyl group having 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 double bonds, alkynyl group having 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 triple bonds, or a trialkylsilyl or trialkylsilyloxy group where the alkyl groups independently have 1 to 6 carbons, and;

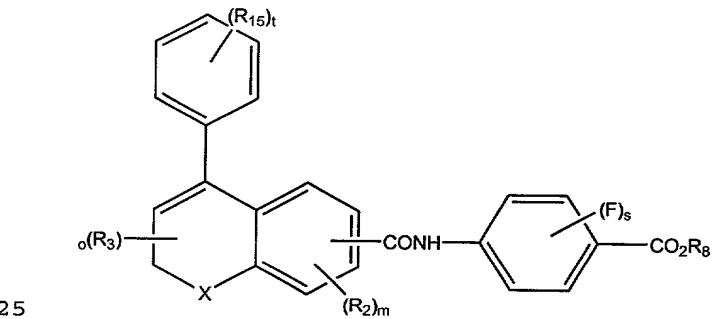
15      $R_{16}$  is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and;

20      $R_{17}$  is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH or  $OCOR_{11}$ , and;

25     p is zero or 1, with the proviso that when p is 1 then there is no  $R_{17}$  substituent group, and m is an integer between, and including, 0 and 2.

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8. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



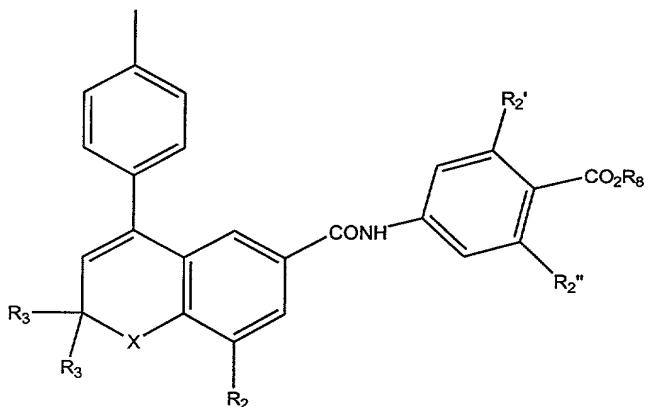
25     where X is  $C(R_1)_2$  or O, and;

$R_1$  is H or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and;

30      $R_2$  is independently lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I,  $CF_3$ , fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons, or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons, and;

m is an integer having the value of 0-3, and;  
R<sub>3</sub> is independently lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons or F, and;  
o is an integer having the value of 0-3, and;  
5 s is an integer having the value of 1-3, and;  
R<sub>8</sub> is an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons or trimethylsilylalkyl where the alkyl group has 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5 to 10 carbons, or R<sub>8</sub> is phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, and;  
10 R<sub>15</sub> is independently H, F, Cl, Br, I, NO<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, COR<sub>8</sub>, NR<sub>8</sub>CON(R<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, OCOR<sub>8</sub>, OR<sub>8</sub>, CN, an alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, fluoro substituted alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, an alkenyl group having 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 double bonds, an alkynyl group having 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 triple bonds, or a trialkylsilyl or trialkylsilyloxy group where the alkyl groups independently have 1 to 6 carbons, and;  
15 t is an integer having the values of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and;  
20 the CONH group is in the 6 or 7 position of the benzopyran, and in the 2 or 3 position of the dihydronaphthaline ring, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

25 9. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



30 where X is C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> or O, and;

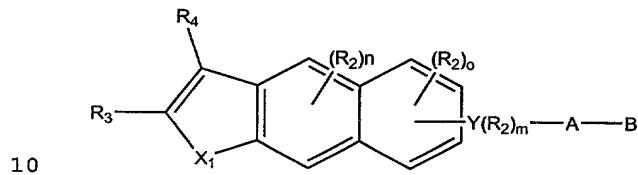
R<sub>2</sub> is H or Br, and;

R<sub>2</sub>, and R<sub>2</sub>, independently are H or F, and;

R<sub>3</sub> is H or CH<sub>3</sub>, and;

R<sub>8</sub> is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

10. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



wherein X<sub>1</sub> is: -C(R<sub>1</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -C(R<sub>1</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-C(R<sub>1</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -S-, -O-, -NR<sub>1</sub>-, -C(R<sub>1</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-, -C(R<sub>1</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-S-, or C(R<sub>1</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-NR<sub>1</sub>-; and R<sub>1</sub> is independently H or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons; and

15 R<sub>2</sub> is optional and is independently defined as lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I, CF<sub>3</sub>, fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons, or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons; and m is an integer between, and including, 0 and 4; and

20 n is an integer between, and including, 0 and 2; and o is an integer between, and including, 0 and 3; and R<sub>3</sub> is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br or I; and

R<sub>4</sub> is (R<sub>5</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-phenyl, (R<sub>5</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-naphthyl, (R<sub>5</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-heteroaryl where the heteroaryl group is five-membered or 6-membered and has 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S, and N; and

25 p is an integer between, and including, 0 and 5; and R<sub>5</sub> is optional and is defined as independently F, Cl, Br, I, NO<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>8</sub>)COR<sub>8</sub>, N(R<sub>8</sub>)CON(R<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, OH, OCOR<sub>8</sub>, OR<sub>8</sub>, CN, COOH, COOR<sub>8</sub>, an alkyl group having from 1 to 30 10 carbons, an alkenyl group having from 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to three double bonds, alkynyl group having from 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 triple bonds, or a (trialkyl)silyl or (trialkyl)silyloxy group where

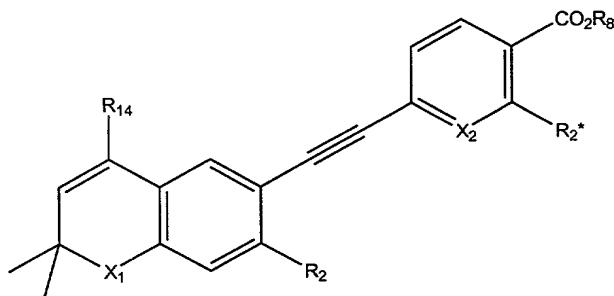
the alkyl groups independently have from 1 to 6 carbons; and

Y is a phenyl or naphthyl group, or a heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, 5 thienyl, furyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl and pyrazolyl, said phenyl and heteroaryl groups being optionally substituted with one or two R<sub>2</sub> groups, or Y is -(CR<sub>3</sub>=CR<sub>3</sub>)<sub>r</sub>-; and

10 r is an integer between, and including, 1 and 3; and A is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub> where q is an integer from 0-5, lower branched chain alkyl having from 3 to 6 carbons, cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbons, alkenyl having from 2 to 6 carbons and 1 or 2 double bonds, alkenyl 15 having from 2 to 6 carbons and 1 or 2 triple bonds, with the proviso that when Y is -(CR<sub>3</sub>=CR<sub>3</sub>)<sub>r</sub>- then A is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub> and q is 0; and

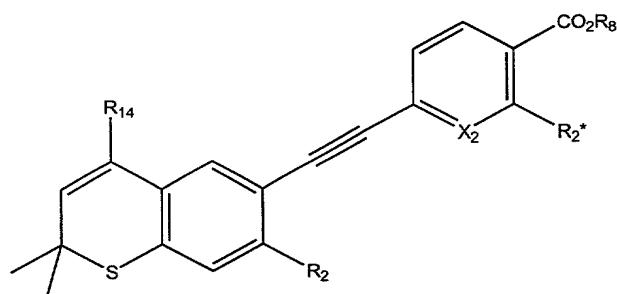
B is H, COOH or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, COOR<sub>8</sub>, CONR<sub>9</sub>R<sub>10</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sub>11</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>OCOR<sub>11</sub>, CHO, 20 CH(OR<sub>12</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CHOR<sub>13</sub>O, -COR<sub>7</sub>, CR<sub>7</sub>(OR<sub>12</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CR<sub>7</sub>OR<sub>13</sub>O, or Si(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)<sub>3</sub>, wherein R<sub>7</sub> is an alkyl, cycloalkyl or alkenyl group containing 1 to 5 carbons, R<sub>8</sub> is an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons or (trimethylsilyl)alkyl, where the alkyl groups has 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl 25 group of 5 to 10 carbons, or R<sub>8</sub> is phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>9</sub> and R<sub>10</sub> independently are H, a lower alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5-10 carbons, or phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>11</sub> is lower alkyl, phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>12</sub> is lower 30 alkyl, and R<sub>13</sub> is a divalent alkyl radical of 2-5 carbons.

11. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical 35 structure:



where X<sub>1</sub> is S or O;  
 X<sub>2</sub> is CH or N;  
 5 R<sub>2</sub> is H, F, CF<sub>3</sub> or alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons;  
 R<sub>2</sub>\* is H, F, or CF<sub>3</sub>;  
 R<sub>8</sub> is H, or lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons;  
 R<sub>14</sub> is unsubstituted phenyl, thienyl or pyridyl, or  
 phenyl, thienyl or pyridyl substituted with one to  
 10 three R<sub>15</sub> groups, where R<sub>15</sub> is lower alkyl of 1 to 6  
 carbons, chlorine, CF<sub>3</sub>, or alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons, or  
 a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

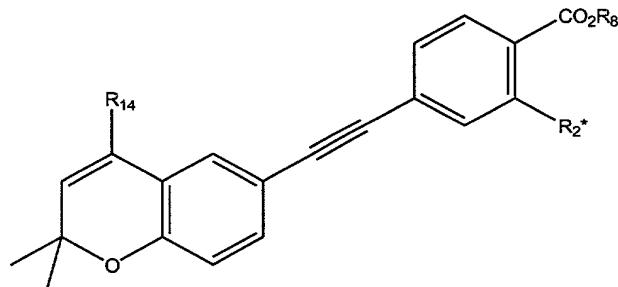
12. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR  
 15 antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical  
 structure:



20 wherein X<sub>2</sub> is CH or N, and;  
 R<sub>2</sub> is H, F, or OCH<sub>3</sub>, and;  
 R<sub>2</sub>\* is H or F, and;  
 R<sub>8</sub> is H, or lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and;  
 R<sub>14</sub> is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 4-  
 25 (lower-alkyl)phenyl, 5-(lower alkyl)-2-thienyl, and 6-  
 (lower alkyl)-3-pyridyl where lower alkyl has 1 to 6  
 carbons, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said

compound.

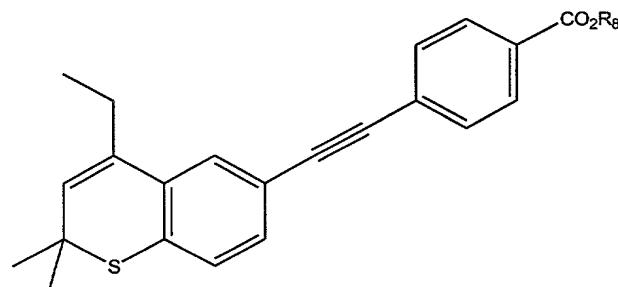
13. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical 5 structure:



where  $R_2^*$  is H or F;

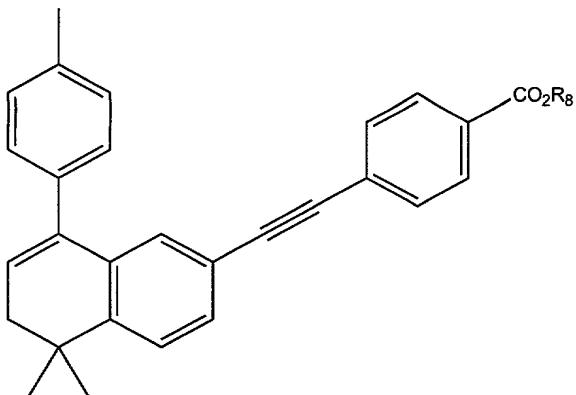
$R_8$  is H, or lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and  
10  $R_{14}$  is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, and 4-(lower-alkyl)phenyl, where lower alkyl has 1 to 6 carbons, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

15 14. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



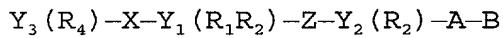
20 where  $R_8$  is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

15. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical 25 structure:



where R<sub>8</sub> is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

5        16.     A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



10        Where Y<sub>1</sub> is phenyl, naphthyl, or heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazonyl, ozazolyl, imidazolyl, and pyrazolyl, said phenyl, naphthyl, and heteroaryl groups being substituted with an R<sub>1</sub> group, and further substituted or unsubstituted 15 with one or two R<sub>2</sub> groups;

15        R<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl, 1-ademantyl, 2-tetrahydropyranoxy, trialkylsilyloxy where alkyl has up to 6 carbons, OH, alkoxy where the alkyl group has up to 10 carbons, alkylthio where the alkyl group has 20 up to 10 carbons, or OCH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl;

20        R<sub>2</sub> is lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I, CF<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, OH, OR<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CN, N<sub>3</sub>, COR<sub>3</sub>, NHCOR<sub>3</sub>, COOH, or COOR<sub>3</sub>;

25        X is (C(R<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, O or NR<sub>3</sub>;

Z is -C≡C-,

-N=N-,

-N(O)=N-,

-N=N(O)-,

-N=CR<sub>3</sub>-,

30        -CR<sub>3</sub>=N,

- (CR<sub>3</sub>=CR<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub> - where n is an integer having the value 0 - 5,

5                    -CO-NR<sub>3</sub>- ,  
                  -CS-NR<sub>3</sub>- ,  
                  -NR<sub>3</sub>-CO ,  
                  -NR<sub>3</sub>-CS ,  
                  -COO- ,  
                  -OCO- ;  
                  -CSO- ;  
10                   -OCS- ; or  
                  -CO-CR<sub>3</sub>=R<sub>3</sub>-O ,

R<sub>3</sub> is independently H or lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons;

15                   Y<sub>2</sub> is a phenyl or naphthyl group, or heteroaryl selected from a group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl and pyrazolyl, said phenyl, naphthyl and heteroaryl groups being unsubstituted or substituted with one or two R<sub>2</sub> groups, or

20                   when Z is - (CR<sub>3</sub>=CR<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub> - and n is 3, 4 or 5 then Y<sub>2</sub> represents a direct valence bond between said - (CR<sub>3</sub>=CR<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub> group and B;

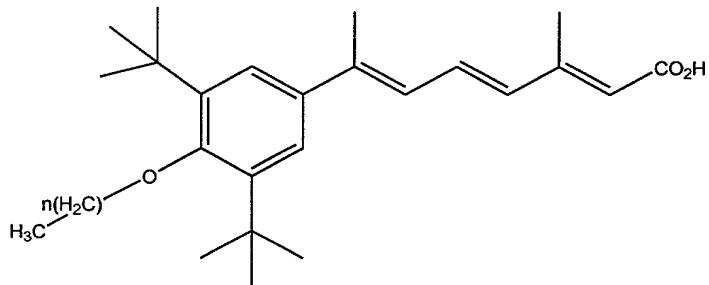
25                   Y<sub>3</sub> is phenyl, naphthyl, or heteroaryl selected from a group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl and pyrazolyl, said phenyl, naphthyl and heteroaryl groups being unsubstituted or substituted with one to three R<sub>4</sub> groups, where R<sub>4</sub> is alkyl of 1 to 10 carbons, fluoro-substituted alkyl of 1  
30 to 10 carbons, alkenyl of 2 to 10 carbons and having 1 to 3 triple bonds, F, Cl, Br, I, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, NR<sub>3</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>, COOH, COOC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, OH, SH, OC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, and SC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl;

35                   A is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub> where q is from 0-5, lower branched alkyl having 3-6 carbons, cycloalkyl having 3-6 carbons, alkenyl, having 2-6 carbons and 1-2 double bonds, alkynyl having 2-6 carbons and 1 to 2 triple bonds, and

B is hydrogen, COOH or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, COOR<sub>8</sub>, CONR<sub>9</sub>R<sub>10</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sub>11</sub>,

CH<sub>2</sub>OCOR<sub>11</sub>, CHO, CH(OR<sub>12</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CHOR<sub>13</sub>O, -COR<sub>7</sub>, CR<sub>7</sub>(OR<sub>12</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CR<sub>7</sub>OR<sub>13</sub>O, or Si(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl)<sub>3</sub>, where R<sub>7</sub> is an alkyl, cycloalkyl or alkenyl group containing 1 to 5 carbons, R<sub>8</sub> is an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons or 5 trimethylsilylalkyl where the alkyl group has 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5 to 10 carbons, or R<sub>8</sub> is phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>9</sub> and R<sub>10</sub> independently are hydrogen, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5-10 carbons, or 10 phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>11</sub> is lower alkyl, phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>12</sub> is lower alkyl, and R<sub>13</sub> is divalent alkyl radical of 2-5 carbons, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

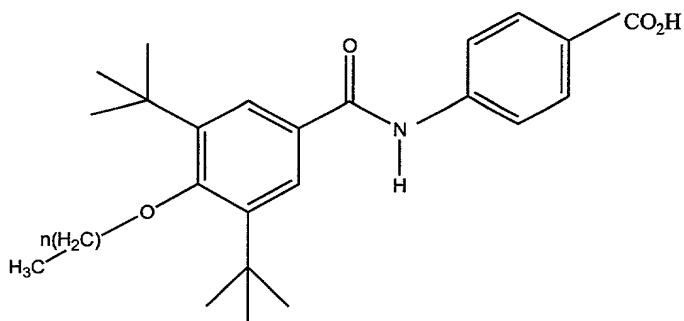
15 17. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



20

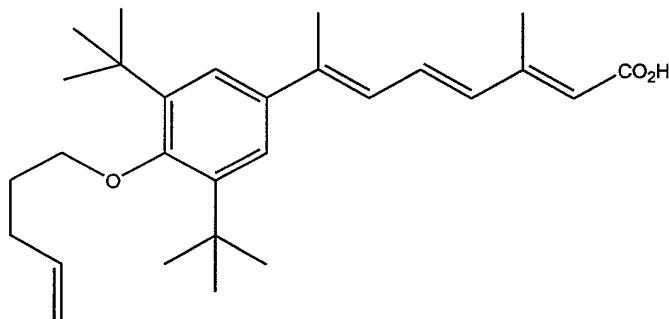
where  $n$  is an integer from 1 to 10.

18. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR  
antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical  
25 structure:

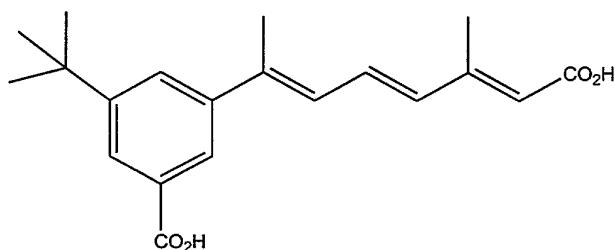


where n is an integer from 1 to 10.

5 19. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:

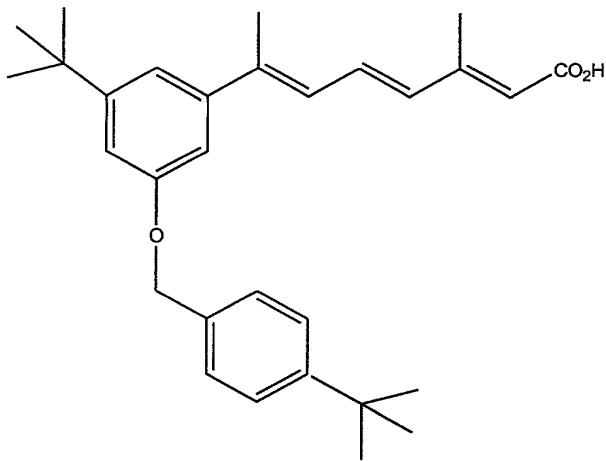


10 20. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



15 21. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:

20



22. A method of claim 1 wherein the RAR  
5 antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist is administered  
orally.

23. A method of claim 1 wherein the RAR  
antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist is administered  
10 topically.

24. A method of claim 1 wherein the RAR  
antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist is administered  
systemically.

15  
25. A method for treating hyperlipidemia in a  
mammal, said method comprises a step of administering  
to said mammal an effective amount of 4-[[4-(4-  
ethylphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-(2H)-thiochromen-6-yl]-  
20 ethynyl]-benzoic acid (AGN 194310).

26. A method of claim 24 wherein the step of  
administering 4-[[4-(4-ethylphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-(2H)-  
thiochromen-6-yl]-ethynyl]-benzoic acid lowers the  
25 level of circulating triglycerides (AGN 194310).